

THE DISTRICT THAT HAS MADE GOOD

Livestock Raising

Winter-feeding

Dairying

RAILROAD REGULATIONS

1. Carload shipments of farm settlers' effects must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler, when shipped by and consigned to the same person.

Household goods and personal effects, all second hand, and may include: Agricultural implements and farm vehicles, all second hand (will not include automobiles).

Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head, consisting of horses, mules, cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep, or hogs (from Eastern Canada not more than six head of horses and mules may be included in a car of farm settlers' effects).

Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce, or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof, or in lieu of (not in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.

Seed grain, trees, or shrubbery. The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight: Wheat, 4,500 pounds, oats, 3,400 pounds; barley, 4,800 pounds; flax seed, 400 pounds. From points in Western States 1,400 pounds of seed corn may also be included.

Live poultry (small lots only).
Feed, sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

2. Live Stock.—Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock (as per rule 1) in a car, the additional animals will be charged for at the less-than-carload live stock rate (at estimated weights as per Canadian Freight Classification), but the total charge for the car will not exceed the rate for a straight carload of livestock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settlers' effects containing live stock, to feed, water, and care for them in transit.

4. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

5. Settlers' effects, to be entitled to the car load rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part.

6. For information as to carload rates on Farm Settlers' Effects, apply to Canadian Government Agents, as different states have different classification.

DOMINION CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his arrival, viz: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed; if cattle are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep are brought in, 160 allowed; if swine are brought in, 160 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number for which provision is made as above. For customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal, a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to quarantine regulations.

Settlers' effects, free, viz: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, vehicles (including automobiles), implements moved by mechanical power, machinery used for agricultural purposes, tractors (new) valued at \$1,400 or less, as well as parts thereof for repairs, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate, furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before removal to Canada; that none have been imported as merchandise, for use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale; that he or she intends becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada and that the "live stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

"VAUXHALL"

Referring to the map on the reverse side, the town of VAUXHALL is seen to be the centre of the first irrigated unit of the Bow River Irrigation Project, namely the "Western District" which is popularly known as

Vauxhall Irrigated District

The entire project comprises more than 500,000 acres of land of which 200,000 acres are irrigable. The VAUXHALL UNIT (Western District) contains 94,000 acres of which 50,000 are irrigable.

The soil is a medium sandy loam, light and friable, which is especially well adapted for the raising of grain, forage and root crops. Coal is cheap and plentiful.

Irrigation water is obtained from the Bow River and carried through two large reservoirs:

Lake McGregor Reservoir, capacity 300,000 acre feet.

Little Bow Reservoir capacity 30,000 acre feet.

The discharge of the inlet canal flowing into Lake McGregor is 1,200 cubic feet per second, and of the Outlet Canal leading from the reservoirs to VAUXHALL IRRIGATED DISTRICT, 1,600 cubic feet per second.

The irrigable land is divided for sale purposes into 80 and 160 acre units. Non-irrigable land is not sold in parcels of less than 160 acres.

These lands will produce large yields of forage, silage and feed and, on this account, dairying and general livestock raising are rapidly developing in this district and it has already become known as a winter feeding centre.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS PER ACRE OBTAINED ON CANADA LAND & IRRIGATION CO. FARM OVER A PERIOD OF SIX YEARS, 1915-1920.

Alfalfa	3.47 tons	Barley	61.28 bush.
Wheat	46.00 bush.	Peas	44.26 bush.
Oats	94.72 bush.	Potatoes	368.43 bush.
Sugar Beets	14.86 tons		

Further information concerning this prosperous and progressive district will be found in the pamphlet issued by the

Land Department
Canada Land & Irrigation Company, Limited

Medicine Hat - - Alberta

A copy of this pamphlet will be mailed to you upon request.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENTS

For all information and particulars concerning reduced railway fares and settlers' rates on stock and effects, write to the nearest of the following cities and address your letter to the "Canadian Government Agent" at that point.

Detroit, Michigan.
Chicago, Illinois.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
St. Paul, Minnesota.
Syracuse, New York.
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Watertown, South Dakota.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Spokane, Washington.

Boston, Massachusetts.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
San Francisco, California.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Columbus, Ohio.
Fargo, North Dakota.
Omaha, Nebraska.
Great Falls, Montana.
Manchester, New Hampshire.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

Governing entry of livestock from U.S.A. into Canada.

HORSES, MULES and ASSES.

The importation of branded or range horses, mules and asses other than those which are gentle and broken to harness or saddle is prohibited.

Horses, mules and asses must be accompanied by: A satisfactory mallein test dated, not more than 30 days prior to the date of entry, and signed or endorsed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or signed by an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

CATTLE

In order to avoid all unnecessary delays in quarantine, cattle should be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that they are from a fully accredited herd and have been tested within one year from date of importation.

SWINE

All swine must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry stating that neither swine plague or hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months, immediately preceding the date of shipment, but such swine shall, nevertheless, be inspected and shall be subject to a quarantine of 30 days before being allowed to come into contact with Canadian animals.